

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE: REQUIREMENTS, RISKS, AND CAMPUS RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The University of Wisconsin Oshkosh recognizes that the abuse of alcohol and other drugs is of serious concern to the University community because it can interfere with the education of students and the job performance of employees. The University is committed to providing education about the responsible use of alcohol and about the misuse and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. This issue is of importance to all members of our community. All members of the University community are encouraged to become familiar with this information.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND SANCTIONS

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Standards of Conduct

The University of Wisconsin System and University of Wisconsin Oshkosh prohibit the unlawful possession, use, distribution, manufacture or dispensing of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on University property or as a part of University activities.

The use or possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on University premises, except in faculty and staff housing and as expressly permitted by the chief administrative officer or under institutional regulations, in accordance with s. UWS 18.06(13)(a), Wis. Adm. Code. Alcohol consumption is governed by Wisconsin statutory age restrictions under s. UWS 18.06(13)(b), Wis. Adm. Code.

The unlawful use, possession, distribution, manufacture or dispensing of illicit drugs ("controlled substances" as defined in ch. 961, Wis. Stats.) is prohibited in accordance with s. UWS 18.10(1), Wis. Adm. Code.

Violation of these provisions by a student may lead to the imposition of a disciplinary sanction, up to and including suspension or expulsion, under s. UWS 17.03(1)(b), Wis. Adm. Code. Other disciplinary sanctions for students could include referral to an alcohol or drug education program, for a substance abuse assessment, or for treatment (with any resultant fees paid for by the student). The AODA (Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse) Coordinator in the Dean of Students Office provides alcohol and drug education programs for students. The Coordinator is located in Dempsey Hall, Room 125, 424-3100. University employees are also subject to disciplinary sanctions for violation of these provisions occurring on University property or the worksite or during work time, up to and including termination from employment. Disciplinary sanctions are initiated and imposed in accordance with applicable procedural requirements and work rules, as set forth in Wisconsin statutes, administrative rules, faculty and academic staff policies, and collective bargaining agreements. Referral for prosecution under criminal law is also possible. Further, violations of ss. UWS 18.06(13), 18.06(36) and 18.10, Wis. Adm. Code may result in additional penalties as allowed under ch. UWS 18, Wis. Adm. Code.

Alcoholic Beverages, Possession and Consumption

The Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs is responsible for the administration and interpretation of regulations pertaining to the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus.

Wisconsin Administrative Code, Section UWS 18.06, "Conduct on University Lands" (13) ALCOHOL BEVERAGES. The use of possession of intoxicating liquors, or fermented malt beverages with an alcoholic content of more than five percent by weight, is prohibited on all university lands, except in faculty and staff housing, in student housing units specifically designated by the chief administrative officer, and at suitable times under the decorous conditions in conference, meeting or dining facilities, subject to statutory age regulations.

Fermented malt beverages with an alcoholic content of no more than five percent by volume may be served and sold by the Union Food Service at events scheduled outside the Union on campus where food is served or at special all-University events approved through the Union and Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs.

Alcoholic beverages with an alcoholic content of more than five percent by volume may be served at University receptions in the University art galleries, theater lounges, and other areas approved by the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs. The service guidelines within this procedure apply to all campus areas where alcoholic beverages are served.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

Wisconsin

The uniform Controlled Substances Act Chapter 961 of the Wisconsin Statutes, regulates controlled substances and outlines specific penalties for the violation of the regulations. A first-time conviction for possession of a controlled substance can result in a sentence of up to one year in prison and a fine of up to \$5,000. Section 961.41(3g), Stats. A person convicted of manufacturing a controlled substance, delivering a controlled substance, or possessing a controlled substance with an intent to manufacture or deliver can be imprisoned for up to 30 years and fined up to \$1,000,000. Secs. 961.41(1) and (1m), Stats. Penalties vary according to the type of drug involved, the amount of drug confiscated, the number of previous convictions, and the presence of any aggravating factors. The distribution of a controlled substance to a minor can lead to the doubling of an authorized sentence term. Section 961.46, Stats.

Wisconsin has formidable legal sanctions that restrict the use of alcohol in various situations. It is illegal to procure for, sell, dispense or give away alcohol to anyone who has not reached the legal drinking age of 21 years. Sec. 125.07(1)(a)(1), Stats. Every adult has a legal obligation to prevent the illegal consumption of alcohol on premises owned by the adult or under the adult's control Sec 125.07(1)(a)(3), Stats. A first-time violator of either of the above subsections can be fined up to \$500. It is against the law for an underage person to falsely represent his or her age for the purpose of obtaining alcohol, to enter premises licensed to sell alcohol, or to consume or possess alcohol on licensed premises, Sec. 125.07(4)(a), Stats. A first-time underage violator of section 125.07(4)(bs), Stats., can be fined up to \$500, ordered to participate in a supervised work program, and have their driver's license suspended.

Federal

Pursuant to federal law, the United States Sentencing Guidelines establish mandatory minimum penalties for categories of drug offenses and provide for penalty enhancements in specific cases. Under these federal guidelines, courts can sentence a person for up to 6 years for unlawful

possession of a controlled substance, including distribution of a small amount (less than 250 grams) of marijuana; a sentence of life imprisonment can result from a conviction of possession of a controlled substance that results in death or bodily injury; and, possession of more than 5 grams of cocaine can trigger an intent to distribute penalty of 10-16 years in prison.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of Controlled Substances 21 U.S.C. 844(A)

1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000 or both, if (a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams (b) 2nd conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams; or (c) 3rd or subsequent conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7) Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1-year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack, above.)

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4) Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 844(a) Civil fine up to \$10,000.

21 U.S.C. 862 Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922(g) Ineligible to purchase, receive, or transport a firearm.

Miscellaneous

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

Federal Penalties for Illegal Trafficking of Controlled Substances

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA), Title II of the Act of 1970, is a consolidation of numerous federal laws regulating the manufacture and distribution of controlled substances. The CSA places all controlled substances into one of five schedules, depending upon the substance's medical use, potential for abuse, and safety or dependence liability. The CSA provides penalties for the unlawful manufacturing and distribution of controlled substances. An overview of the federal penalties for trafficking of controlled substances can be found on the U.S. Department of Justice website at

<http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/abuse/1-csa.htm#Federal%20Trafficking%20Penalties> and

<http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/abuse/1-csa.htm#Penalties%20-%20Marijuana>.

SUMMARY OF THE HEALTH EFFECTS OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL USE AND ABUSE

The abuse of alcohol and the use of illicit drugs can result in serious health problems. Further, the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol are not conducive to maintaining an effective academic atmosphere. The use of alcohol and drugs impedes the learning process and can be disruptive for individuals other than the users. The use of alcohol or drugs in the workplace may also impede the employee's ability to perform in a safe and effective manner, and may result in injuries to others. Early diagnosis and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse is in the best interest of the student, employee, and the University. The following is a partial list of drugs and the potential consequences of their use. (For additional information concerning the health risks associated with substances covered by the Controlled Substances Act, refer to the U.S. Department of Justice website at

<http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/abuse/chart.htm>.

Alcohol

Alcohol (ethanol or ethyl alcohol) is the most frequently abused drug on campus and in society. It is a central nervous system depressant that slows down bodily functions, such as heart rate, pulse, and respiration. Alcohol can cause intoxication, sedation, and sometimes unconsciousness. In very large doses, alcohol can cause death. People can become psychologically and physically addicted to alcohol. Dependence on alcohol can lead to severe physical, emotional, and psychological problems.

Amphetamines

(Dexedrine, Benzedrine, Didrex, Methedrine, Ritalin). Amphetamines are synthetic central nervous system stimulants, which act similarly to adrenaline. They produce a number of temporary effects, such as wakefulness, alertness, increased energy, suppressed appetite, and feelings of well-being. Long-term use or high dosages may result in severe anxiety, sleeplessness, and paranoid psychosis. Users can become dependent on these drugs.

Anabolic Steroids

Concerns over a growing illicit market and prevalence of abuse combined with the possibility of long-term effects of steroid use led Congress to place anabolic steroids into Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). Although the adverse effects of large doses of multiple anabolic steroids are not well established, there is increasing evidence of serious health problems associated with the abuse of these agents, including cardiovascular damage, liver damage, and damage to reproductive organs. Physical side effects include elevated blood pressure and cholesterol levels, severe acne, premature balding, reduced sexual function and testicular atrophy.

The CSA defines anabolic steroids as any drug or hormonal substance chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone (other than estrogens, progestins, and cortiosteroids) that promotes muscle growth. Those commonly encountered on the illicit market include: boldenone (Equipoise), ethylestrenol (Maxibolin), fluoxymesterone (Halotestin), methandriol, methandrostenolone (Dianabol), methyltestosterone, nondrolene (Durabolin, DecaDurabolin), oxandrolone (Anavar), oxymetholone (Anadrol), stanozolol (Winstrol) testosterone and trenbolone (Finajet).

Barbiturates

Barbiturates are used to treat anxiety, induce sleep, and control seizures. Barbiturates are central nervous system depressants. Moderate doses can result in intoxication similar to alcohol. People can become physically and psychologically dependent on barbiturates. An overdose can cause death by cardiac or respiratory failure. Combining barbiturates with other depressant drugs is very hazardous.

Cocaine and Crack

(Cocaine is one ingredient in crack). Crack and Cocaine are highly addictive, powerful central nervous system stimulants. Cocaine can impair judgment, concentration, coordination and vision. It can increase impulsive behaviors and the tendency to take risks. Cocaine increases motor activity and arousal and reduces the perceived need for food and sleep. It increases heart rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, and body temperature. High doses of cocaine create more intense euphoria, bizarre and violent behavior, extreme anxiety and restlessness, tremors, spasms, hallucinations and delusions, chest pain, and nausea. High doses can also produce seizures, cardiac arrest, and high fever, which can result in death.

Ecstasy and other Club Drugs

(XTC, X, Rohypnol, GHB, Adam hug, beans, love drug) are man-made drugs that act as both stimulant and a hallucinogen. They are taken orally as a capsule or tablet. Short-term effects include feelings of mental stimulation, emotional warmth, enhanced sensory perception, and increased physical energy. Adverse health effects can include nausea, chills, sweating, teeth clenching, muscle cramping, and blurred vision. Some of these drugs are known as "date rape" drugs and are used to produce unconsciousness in a person to facilitate sexual assault.

Hallucinogens

(PCP, LSD, Mescaline MDA, blotter) alter mood, thought, perception, and brain function by interrupting the brain messages that control intellect and keep instincts in check. Some of these drugs are synthetic, others are compounds extracted from plants and fungi. Large doses can produce convulsions, coma, and heart and respiratory failure. Chronic users complain of persistent memory problems and speech difficulties for up to a year after their use. Because the drug stops the brain's pain sensors and affects judgment, drug experiences may result in severe self-inflicted injuries or death.

Marijuana

Marijuana (Cannabis) is the most frequently used illicit drug in America. Marijuana can impair speech, short-term memory, physical coordination, judgment, concentration, attention span, and overall intellectual performance. Marijuana can cause delusions or hallucinations, and in some cases, an acute psychosis can result. Since the effects of marijuana are so unpredictable, users should be aware of possible adverse reactions. People can become both physically and psychologically dependent on marijuana.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth, speed, chalk, ice and glass) is a synthetic stimulant closely related to amphetamines, but has longer-lasting and more toxic effects including: damage to nerve terminals in the dopamine-containing regions of the brain, sometimes after the first use; elevated body temperature, which can lead to death; and possible convulsions. Long-term effects can include addiction, violent behavior, anxiety, confusion, insomnia, paranoia, auditory hallucinations, mood disturbances and delusions (commonly of insects crawling under the skin), and homicidal or suicidal thoughts, all becoming more pronounced as use continues and increases.

Narcotics

(Narcotic analgesics or opiates) are drugs that cause sedation and euphoria. The term opiate refers to natural drugs produced from the Oriental poppy, such as opium, morphine, codeine, and heroin. Opiates are highly addictive both physically and psychologically. People can rapidly become psychologically dependent because of their euphoric effects. Respiratory depression is often linked to opiate overdose. Users of narcotics are susceptible to overdose than can lead to convulsions, coma, and death. It is extremely hazardous to mix opiates with other drugs.

RESOURCES FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE AWARENESS, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT

Students who have problems with alcohol or controlled substances are encouraged to contact the University Counseling Center to discuss options in a confidential setting. The UW Oshkosh Counseling Center is located in Room 201, Dempsey Hall, telephone 424-2061. For online information, visit the Counseling Center's website at: http://www.uwosh.edu/couns_center/.

Program Review

In accordance with The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act (1989), a biennial review of University programs will be conducted on even-numbered years by the Office of the Dean of Students.